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**RECORDS OF *CHIMARRA SOCIA*  
(TRICHOPTERA: PHILOPOTAMIDAE) FROM  
INTERIOR HIGHLAND STREAMS IN ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI**

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The known distribution of *Chimarra socia* Hagen (Trichoptera: Philopotamidae) in North America includes southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States north of a line extending from the northwestern corner of Minnesota to central Pennsylvania, and southward in the Appalachian Mountains at least as far as Tennessee (see fig. 14, Lago and Harris, 1987). However, recent field work (and the discovery of some previously collected specimens) has revealed the presence of populations of *C. socia* in several streams in the Interior Highlands (Ozark and Ouachita Mountains) of Arkansas and Missouri. Faunistic investigations of intervening areas (Illinois, Ross, 1944, 1948; Kentucky, Resh, 1975; Arkansas, Unzicker et al., 1970) have failed to produce specimens of true *socia* and current work in Missouri and Arkansas has not revealed populations outside these mountain streams. Apparently these populations are relicts of what was once a much more widely distributed species, rather than representing a simple range extension.

Among the specimens examined during this study was a series of *C. socia* from the Albert Pike Recreation Area in Montgomery County, Arkansas. The occurrence of *socia* at this locality prompted the reexamination of the paratype of *C. parasocia* recorded from the same vicinity by Lago and Harris (1987). This specimen proved to be *C. socia*, and its inclusion in the type series of *parasocia* was based on misinterpretation of data recorded during initial examination. The dorsal aedeagal rods are slightly rotated so that the apices are nearly parallel (a condition seen in *parasocia*), but other characters are typical of *socia* (not *parasocia* as stated by Lago and Harris, 1987).

Specimens on which the following records are based are housed in the insect

collections at the University of Arkansas (UA), Clemson University (CU) and Purdue University (PU). We wish to thank Dr. John C. Morse (Clemson) and Dr. Arwin V. Provonsha (Purdue) for allowing us to examine specimens in their care.

*Records.* ARKANSAS: *Clark Co.*, 3 mi. NE Amity, Caddo River, 9 July 1978, 3♂ 1♀; 16 Aug 1978 (UA). *Montgomery Co.*, Little Missouri River at Albert Pike Rec. Area, 30 May 1974, 1♂ (PU); 28 July 1980, 2♂; 19 Sep 1980, 72♂; 20 Sep 1980, 9♂; (CU). *Pike Co.*, Glenwood, Hwy 270 at Caddo River, 27 Jul 1978, 22♂, 4♀ (UA). *Saline Co.*, N. Fork Saline River, 17 Aug 1985, 4♂, 4♀ (UA). MISSOURI: *Pulaski Co.*, Gasconade River, (T36N-R12W-Sec 5), 30 May 1986, 16♂; 26 Jun 1987, 2♂; 28 July 1985, 6♂; 28 Jul 1987, 8♂; 25 Sep 1987, 5♂ (UA).—*Paul K. Lago, Department of Biology, the University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, and Michael L. Mathis, Department of Zoology, and David E. Bowles, Department of Entomology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.*

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### **POECILOCHIRUS MONOSPINOSUS (ACARINA: MESOSTIGMATA: PARASITIDAE), A PREDATOR OF HOUSE FLY IMMATURES: NEW LOCALITY RECORDS**

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*Poecilochirus monospinosus* Wise, Hennessey, and Axtell is a recently described species of mite in the family Parasitidae (Wise et al., 1988). The mites live in chicken manure where they prey on saprophytic nematodes, other mites, and immature dipterans (Fig. 1). Both deutonymphs (Fig. 1) and females feed readily on eggs and first instars of the house fly, *Musca domestica* L. (Geden et al.; 1988, Wise et al., 1988). Because of this, and because the mites occasionally are very abundant in newly accumulating poultry manure, *P. monospinosus* may play a role in the regulation of populations of flies associated with poultry production. Wise et al. (1988) described the species from mites collected from poultry manure in North Carolina, and sug-